

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

## A PERILOUS SITUATION.

GERMANY'S submarine campaign is directed at every ship that transports contraband, or has transported it. No other conclusion can be drawn from the sinking of 14 ships, the property of belligerents or of neutrals. No other conclusion can be drawn from the operations of the last 48 hours, during which 14 ships have been sunk, including the Arabic.

Most, if not all of them, have been sent to the bottom without the formalities of "stop, visit, search and save," upon which this country so strongly insists.

Since it is conceivable that American citizens may be upon any of these vessels, either in the crew, or in charge of cargo, or as passengers it follows that the fate of Americans is not a factor in determining German action.

Germany, after the receipt of President Wilson's last note, permitted a lull in her submarine activities. These activities have been resumed, after a manner which leaves no doubt of the conclusion reached by the government of the Kaiser.

The German government believes that its attacks on the commerce of Great Britain are productive enough to warrant their continuance, even though the friendship of the United States is sacrificed.

This determination cannot have been reached in Germany, except after a long and careful consideration of all the elements involved. Germany would not lightly sacrifice the favor of America. In the determination to make such a sacrifice but one group of factors was considered, and these bore upon two aspects of the question.

Is Germany more likely to be victorious with the friendship of the United States, and without the aid of her attacks on commerce, or without the friendship of the United States, and with the fruits of her submarine policy?

The sinking of the Arabic is the answer.

A nation at war provided the war be intelligently conducted, regards its own interests first. It asks of any measure, only if it will be productive, that is, whether it will, in the whole, help win the war and aid in preserving the nation.

When Germany sinks the Arabic she proclaims that the interests of Germany are first to her.

But, in sinking the Arabic, she has disregarded the interests of the United States, which has said that it will regard such an act as "deliberately unfriendly."

In America also, the rule must be, America first. The future is not bright. There is the gravest fear that the friendly ties which have so long existed between the United States and Germany may soon be severed.

WHAT PROGRESSIVE EMPLOYERS HAVE CONCEDED  
OTHER PROGRESSIVE EMPLOYERS WILL CONCEDE

THERE ought not to be any very long strikes in Bridgeport. The demands of the workers are very simple. They seek an eight-hour day at the existing wage rate. In special cases the terminations of minor shop customs is sought.

Bridgeport, taking a modern position on the labor question, has conceded the right to strike, not as a theory, but as a fact.

Bridgeport has conceded the right of the workers to make collective bargains, through instrumentalities chosen by themselves. The attitude has been valuable, to everybody. It prevented delays in making settlements, that would have occurred if the employers are elected to take the attitude of being so superior to labor as not to be able to meet it on even terms for fair discussion.

The greatest employers in Bridgeport have conceded the eight-hour day. What the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company has granted and what Warner Bros. Company has granted other employers will have to grant.

The matter is no longer determined by the force that labor organizations can exert through strike and other methods, but is an economic necessity.

No group of men will be willing for a long period to work ten hours in a city where the biggest employers give eight hours. There must be eight hours or an equivalent in pay, sufficient to satisfy the men with ten hours, or nine hours, in case in any occupation it is necessary to exceed the eight-hour day.

If employers who are now experiencing strikes, will hear these simple facts in mind, there will be little or no delay in making settlements, and little injury to the movement of industry.

If employers will reflect upon the nature of the competition between the eight-hour and the ten-hour day where they exist side by side, they will perceive that their own pockets and interests will not be benefited by a policy less progressive than that of the biggest and most progressive employers.

These assertions apply with doubled force to concerns which employ machinists, to concerns which employ female labor, to laundries, and to concerns which make corsets.

No concern employing machinics on a ten-hour basis can keep the best help, while neighboring employers are on an eight-hour day.

No corset factory can keep itself supplied with help on the basis of a ten-hour day, while Warner Bros. Company is operating on an eight-hour day.

No laundry can long profitably maintain a ten-hour day while the Crawford and other laundries are on an eight-hour day.

Let us be reasonable in Bridgeport, and, accepting the inevitable, go on with our work. The eight-hour day will not be injurious to anybody. It means a bigger, busier and better Bridgeport.

BULGARIANS CONCENTRATE  
ON TURKISH FRONTIER

Naples, via Paris, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Matino from Salonika says that Bulgaria has concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier.

Recent news dispatches from Sofia have agreed that Bulgaria is situated with the territorial concessions offered here by the entente powers as the price of her aid in the war. The consent of Serbia and Greece to these terms is awaited before the allies can bring their negotiations with Bulgaria to a successful conclusion. If Bulgaria declares war upon Turkey it is understood that she will receive general financial assistance from the Entente powers.

## POINTS OF INTEREST

## Autumn Millinery

E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main street, are showing all the advance styles in autumn millinery in velvet, satin and velour hats at manufacturers' prices. Cotton was declared contraband by the Allies.

THOUSANDS OF BRIDGEPORT  
WORKERS ALREADY BENEFIT  
IN BIG LABOR MOVEMENT

Employers and Employees of Many Great Plants Come to Speedy Adjustment of Differences—Bridgeport's Evolution Into Eight Hour Day Unprecedented in Labor Union History.

The evolution of Bridgeport's labor conditions from what are termed in many instances to be the worst in the country to the most advanced in New England, is progressing with amazing rapidity.

Many thousands of Bridgeporters are now working on an eight-hour day, with no reduction, and in many instances, with substantial increases in the pay they were accustomed to earn in nine and ten hours a day.

The solidity of the organizations of union labor is responsible for the success of the movement. But this is supplemented in no small degree by the advanced attitudes of the employers of labor in the city. In almost every instance of differences, the employers and employees have conferred on even terms, and in this way intelligent and speedy adjustment of differences has been reached.

Three hundred ironworkers walked out of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Co. buildings July 12, due to a dispute between the crafts as to whether the millwrights should be members of the ironworkers or carpenters' unions.

This was the first strike trouble of the city and it is the one that was the first of many strikes that were caused in munition plants in Bridgeport and in many other places in the country. The general strike at the Remington Co., followed and when that was settled unrest became general.

On Wednesday, July 15, 100 millwrights at the factory went out on strike. This halted the construction of the new buildings of the Remington Arms on Boston avenue, and also brought to the city, J. J. Keppeler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, John A. Johnston, organizer of the Structural Iron Workers, and Vincent DePalco, international organizer of the hod carriers, who were affected by the strike.

The announcement on the night of Wednesday, July 14, of the institution throughout its massive plants in this city and also of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of the eight hour day for all employees was the first of the many concessions granted in this city. It was announced August 1. This was a change from the 10 hour day with five hours on Saturday, to the eight hour day.

Thus at one tap, 10,000 persons in Bridgeport received better working conditions. The action of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., made a great impression on the Manufacturers' association and a hurry call was issued for a special meeting to consider the crisis situation that had arisen. At a secret meeting it was decided to allow each manufacturer to decide for himself.

Eight international labor heads had a conference in the Continental hotel, Thursday July 15, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at which Daniel J. O'Keefe, deputy commissioner of labor at Washington, was present. The conference was instituted by Labor Union. The labor situation in Bridgeport was considered.

The first step in the general campaign to obtain better working conditions for all the workers in the city was announced July 17 by J. J. Keppeler and George J. Bowen, the latter business agent of the International Association of Machinists here. This followed the refusal of Major Walter C. Peckham, Remington Arms plant, to consider the demands made by the machinists of the Remington plants, which were recognition of the eight hour day, a guarantee of a permanent union, no reduction in wages and reinstatement of all men who might be called out in the event of a strike. A strike had been planned for the next Monday at noon, in the event of his refusal.

On Monday July 19 the manufacturers of the city, after a snap meeting, declared against the "closed shop" policy and asserted they would support the open shop policy of the Arms Plant. This indicated that at that time the manufacturers underrated the labor movement in Bridgeport and believed what had been accomplished was merely sporadic.

The highest development since the beginning of the strike occurred on Tuesday, July 20, when walkouts were ordered at four plants. All the factories of the Remington interests in this city, the Bridgeport Engineering Co., the Columbia Nut & Bolt Co., the Gaylor Manufacturing Co., and the Bullard Machine Tool Co., were the ones affected.

The result of this was that the employees of the Gaylor Co. received better working conditions almost immediately. The Bridgeport Engineering Co. employees received and accepted an adjustment of their difficulties, the Bullard Machine Tool Co. granted the eight hour day August 2.

The Bullard concessions gave to 700 persons better hours and the same pay they received before. One hundred others in the other factories received the same benefits.

The Columbia Nut & Bolt Co. was officially declared of the strike list July 21, when the company renounced its contracts with the Remington plants.

On the same day, several hundred girls and 70 machinists joined the ranks of the strikers at the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. The employees of the Grant Manufacturing Co., and the Coulter & MacKenzie Co. walked out this day.

By July 23, several hundred bricklayers had quit work on the construction at the Arms plants. The next day more machinists and toolmakers joined in.

Samuel M. Gompers came to this city July 23 to attempt to settle the jurisdictional dispute over the millwrights. He conferred with many labor leaders of national prominence. It was unsuccessful.

Friday, July 23, the ironworkers voted to end the strike at the Remington plant. The machinists also voted to end the strike, having received a satisfactory and definite working agreement.

The following Monday, when the machinists attempted to return to work on the strength of the agree-

ment made the week before, the management of the Remington plant closed its doors against them. A striking millwrights and ironworkers had gone to work. The latter promptly quit when they learned that the machinists had not been taken back. They returned July 28, when the machinists' trouble was settled.

The Stewart Construction Co., the builders of the Remington plants, announced July 30 the eight hour schedule for all its employees. This affected about a hundred employees, including bricklayers, iron workers and carpenters.

On Saturday, July 31, employees of the Locomobile Co. of America demanded an eight hour day. The company refused to offer them a profit-sharing plan, which was first accepted by the employees and was later abandoned because it was believed to have a "joker" in it.

One of the most unpleasant features of the strike was the case of J. Bowen, business agent of the Machinists, Frederick Cederholm, former alderman, and Louis J. Nelson were arrested for attempting to address a mass meeting of Locomobile employees near the plant at noon.

This was one of the most significant incidents of the campaign in that it sealed the fate of Mayor Wilson as a candidate for labor votes. Despite the fact that the men were on private property, they were arrested by his order, which was proved later to be invalid.

The employees of the R. F. K. Pressed Metal Co. demanded a profit-sharing plan, which was first accepted by the employees and was later abandoned because it was believed to have a "joker" in it.

The men arrested on the order of Mayor Wilson were arraigned August 3 in city court, and their cases were continued until the following Tuesday. The same day the Locomobile Co. announced its willingness to discuss with the workmen the question of installing an eight-hour work-day instead of the proposed bonus system.

On August 6, Curtis & Curtis Co., which employs 30 men, all machinists, working 12 hours a day, announced a profit-sharing plan that would amount to an increase of 10 per cent. in each man's wages.

On Tuesday, August 10, the Locomobile Co. gathered to discuss plans for a strike.

It was learned at this time that the International Association of Machinists had prepared a list of Bridgeport munitions supplies factories, in which machinists worked, and planned to attack each one of them in turn.

At a meeting of the Locomobile employees on the night of Saturday, August 7, it was voted to turn down the bonus plan of the company.

On Tuesday, August 10, the city court, Judge F. L. Wilder found Cederholm, Bowen and Nelson guilty of breach of the peace, and suspended judgment.

The night before the Central Labor union officials sent a protest to the common council protesting against the action of Mayor Wilson in causing the arrest of the men.

At the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., 70 machinists and helpers went on strike for more wages. This followed a strike of the patternmakers, which was settled July 31, after the patternmaking building had been closed seven days, and the men received an increase in wages.

The Lake strike is not yet settled. However, 70 of their employees have been benefited by the campaign.

On Wednesday, August 12, the R. F. K. Pressed Metal Co. employees who were on strike, were granted the eight-hour day and an improvement in general conditions.

On Thursday, August 12, employees of the Standard Manufacturing Co. and the American & British Manufacturing Co. demanded the eight-hour day. Standard trouble was settled Friday, August 20, by a grant of ideal conditions and the American & British officials granted the improved scale of wages Thursday, August 19.

On Thursday, August 12, the Locomobile Co. of America, granted to its 1,620 employees, the eight-hour day instead of the bonus system, which had been offered.

A "grand stand" play to forestall further bettering of conditions was made by the Manufacturers' association, August 14, when it was announced that a general 50 hour week would go into effect in Bridgeport shops. This was to go into effect the following Monday.

The manufacturers of the city didn't observe it Monday.

Monday, August 16, marked the beginning of a new era for the girl factory workers of Bridgeport, when the Warner Bros. Co. girls, struggling against systems that had been complained of in vain for years, suddenly rose in their might, and 1,300 strong, quit work, demanding an eight hour day and better working conditions.

This number was increased to 4,200 in two days. The arrival of Mrs. Mary Scully, general organizer, women for the A. F. of L., was a great event at this time. She has proved that she has remarkable capabilities for organization and diplomacy. James Roche, chairman of the executive committee of the A. F. of L. arrived the next day.

Two days after the strike was declared, child labor was abolished in the Warner factory, and the mean conditions borne so many years were wiped out. For those 4,000 girls the dawn of a new day, of better wages and working conditions began when D. H. Warner granted all their demands.

On August 16, the great department store of D. M. Read Co. it was announced, would close at 6 o'clock Saturday evenings. This innovation was gratefully received by its several hundred girls and young men employees. Tuesday 45 persons, of whom 42 were girls and women quit at the Crawford Laundry Co. They received concessions Wednesday and returned to work, but Friday they went out on strike again because the company wouldn't recognize a strictly union shop.

As a result of this agitation seven of the biggest laundries in the city improved the working conditions, hours and pay of their employees, totalling nearly 1,000.

The Hartmann Brewing Co., employees demanded Tuesday, a betterment of wages.

Five hundred workers of the Salts Textile Co. quit Wednesday and they were followed by the rest of the 1,200 employees Thursday. Arrangements are now under way where it is expected better conditions will be secured by this great number of persons.

The H. H. Sprague Gas Mtr Co., granted its 90 employees the eight hours and better pay Monday.

The Harvey Hubbell Co. did the same for its 450 employees Thursday. The Trumbull Motor Car Co., made some concessions Thursday but it is understood that more are desired.

The Bridgeport Brass Co., added 2,000 to the list of persons who benefited during the last few weeks, when it announced the eight hour day schedule, yesterday.

## A Big Interest Return

Six per cent. is considered mighty good interest today. Many people in order to get six per cent. on their money, will take quite a little chance of losing the principal. Yet there is one way in which one can get not six, but sometimes sixty per cent., on one's money.

That way is particularly open at this season of the year. It is by watching closely what retail dealers are selling out summer goods cheap.

One can buy for \$2 today, many articles of clothing or house furnishings, that are sure to be wanted in a few months, and which another year will cost \$3 or more. If a person is living absolutely hand to mouth, with not a dollar ahead, he can be excused for not taking these chances that come along every year. Such cases are illustrations of the fact that the poor pay the highest price for everything they need.

But if one has money ahead, even if it be only a few dollars, it seems folly not to take a profit of \$3, \$5, or more, on a \$10 purchase. Some people will decline to do it in certain lines on the ground that styles may change. Yet such changes are after all rather gradual and in these high cost of living times, few people attempt any change. They keep absolutely even with the latest Paris and New York fashions. The game costs too much. Individually in dress, both with women and men, grows from year to year. It is the only economical way to live.

In most cases, the reason for not taking advantage of the special bargains advertised at this season, is pure laziness and inertia. People put it off until tomorrow. When tomorrow comes, more thrifty buyers have seen the chance and snapped it up. It is something to repeat over and over again, that any family can make a great reduction in its living costs, by waiting for bargains and picking them up promptly, the day after they are advertised.

PROF. CANFIELD OF  
COLUMBIA SEES A PRO-  
GERMAN CONSPIRACY

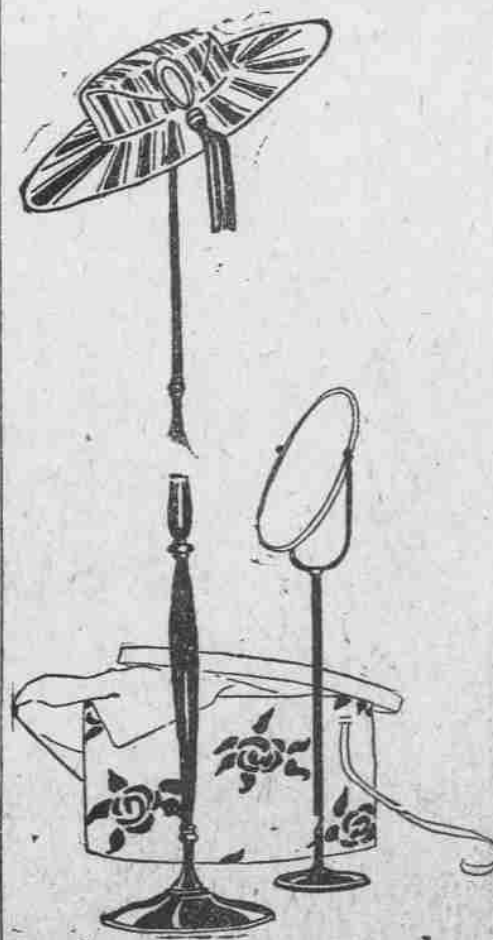
George Folger Canfield, one of the leaders of the American bar and for more than a score of years professor of law at Columbia University, was born in New York 61 years ago today. He was educated at Harvard and afterward studied law and history at German universities. In spite of his early association with Teutonic culture, "Professor Canfield's public utterances in regard to the war have not been marked by any pro-German inclinations. He recently asserted that the agitation against the export of its supplies initiated and conducted by a few overzealous Germans and aided and abetted by a few feeble-minded humanitarians, has become, in effect, a conspiracy against the peace and dignity and honor of the United States." For the United States to yield to such an agitation, he declares, would be "a gross breach of international law." The agitation of the pro-Germans, he asserts, has "involved being a criminal conspiracy only because there happens to be no specific statute covering the case," and he adds that "there happens to be no statute only because Congress did not foresee and naturally could not foresee that a situation might arise in which a substantial foreign element in our population could be swayed by its affection for the export of its forefathers into such an attitude of disloyalty and hostility to the best interests of its adopted country."

In Prof. Canfield's opinion, "such a breach of neutrality as an embargo upon shipments of war word involve would be a far more serious offense than the doing of any of the things forbidden by our neutrality statutes, and the resulting injury to the Allies would be immeasurably greater." He declares that the crusade of the German sympathizers has been characterized by "every device and means which malevolent ingenuity can suggest," and denounces those "few teachers of morals and ministers of the Gospel who are openly advocating the repudiation of our legal and moral obligations. "If we would be guided by their counsels, he protests, "America would stand before the world without a friend, a monument of dishonor and perfidy."

Farmer Want Ad: One Cent a Word.

## The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

An Informal Showing of the first  
Autumn Hats.

Along about this time of year summer makes ready in a sly and stealthy way to depart. There are days to come when it will be hot and one might think she is not going yet—that she will tarry for a long time, but there are unmistakable hints at evening, after sundown, and the country roadsides show her preparations. She is packing, and one morning, alas, she is gone.

There are already signs of Autumn's approach in the world of apparel. It is especially noticeable in millinery and a good many of the first hats are on exhibition. It is planned to have a preliminary and informal showing to give one an idea as to styles. Then, too, a good many women are already in search of new hats. A summer hat with its glory of dainty flowers and ribbons takes on a queer look of shabbiness about now, all of a sudden it seems, and one must fix up for fall.

There are little feather-trimmed turbans and velvet sailors with wide-flaring brims. There are snug, close-fitting tailored hats with audacious tufts of coque plumes or nodding pom poms. There are coquettish "magpie" effects, and there are the elegant conservative fashions which women of quiet taste insist upon.

Visitors will find a beautifully furnished Millinery Parlor, with Mr. and Mrs. Halligan ready to welcome them. Also the pleasant coterie of assistants, who have been connected with the Halligan shop, are here.

For Monday and Tuesday. Everybody invited. Millinery Rooms, second floor.

## The D. M. Read Company.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.  
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS  
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

This lot includes short pieces of cotton cloth, chevrons, flannels, ticking, gingham, prints, wash goods, etc., that we want to clean up in making room for our new Fall stock.

COUPON GOOD  
MONDAY, AUG. 23

ASSORTED LOT  
REMNANTS  
Worth from 8 to 12½c  
With Coupon Monday  
3½c

OUR FIVE CENT  
BARGAIN

Wooden clothes line spreaders, Monday, two for five cents. Stores can save money by buying as this is less than the wholesale price.

## LORD SEMPILL.

Lord Sempill, who was placed in command of the famous Black Watch regiment early in the war, was born 52 years ago today. He succeeded his father 10 years ago and in 1910 became a representative peer for Scotland. The first Baron Sempill fell at Flodden Field, and the eleventh baron commanded the left wing of the army at Culloden. Lord Sempill began his military career in 1883 with the Gordon Highlanders, but two years later joined the Cameron Highlanders, with whom he served in the Sudan. In 1894 he exchanged to the Black Watch regiment, in which he attained the rank of captain. During the South African war he served with Lovat's Scouts. When the war broke out he returned to his old regiment, the Black Watch, and last September was placed in command. Officially the Black Watch is the Forty-second Highlanders, but the famous old regiment is almost universally known by its nickname, which it derived from the color of the tartan worn by its members. The Black Watch is the Originally it was chiefly used to put down secession in Scotland, and this led to its nickname. A special tartan containing no bright colors was designed for the regiment, and this fact, together with the duties of a military, led to the general application of the nickname of Black Watch. At first a term of reproach, it has become a badge of honor, and on many a hard-fought battlefield, in many parts of the world, the Black Watch has earned a reputation for valor unsurpassed by any other British regiment.

ITALIAN CABINET GETS  
REPORT ABOUT TURKS

Rome, Aug. 21.—At the meeting of the Italian cabinet today, Foreign Minister Sonnino presented a long exhaustive report upon the Turkish situation, showing the extreme moderation of the Italian government notwithstanding Turkish provocations, which he said have now become intolerable.

The cabinet's decision was kept strictly secret, but it is believed that the ministers agreed to use all means, even force, to obtain reparation for the injuries suffered by Italians in Turkish territory.

The Council of Governors in Boston next week will be entertained by Secretary Daniels aboard the battleship Wyoming Aug. 25.

## Help the Tire

Many times a RELINER will carry that old worn tire an extra mileage well worth the cost of the reliner, and then you can use the reliner again.

ALL SIZES  
\$1.75 TO \$4.50  
BLOWOUT PATCHES  
Of great service in helping to carry one home.  
35c TO 90c

HOOK ON AND LACE ON  
Boots that will protect a cut in the tire.  
35c TO \$1.25

TITIEWAD  
For repairing cuts in the tire and small puncture in the tube. Try a can and be convinced.  
50c

THE ALLING  
RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

## Kelly's Cigar Store

141 FAIRFIELD AVE.

The best cigars made in imported and domestic brands. Complete line of smoker's supplies.

JAMES H. KELLY

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Joseph Weisberger, 33 Madison avenue, arrested on the charge of failing to support his wife, Laura Weisberger, and two minor children, was placed in charge of Probation Officer C. W. Simpson, by order of Judge Frank L. Wilder in city court today.